## **Chuck Perrodin**



**Public Information Officer** 

TOLL FREE WEIR INFORMATION PHONE NUMBER (855) 532-9955



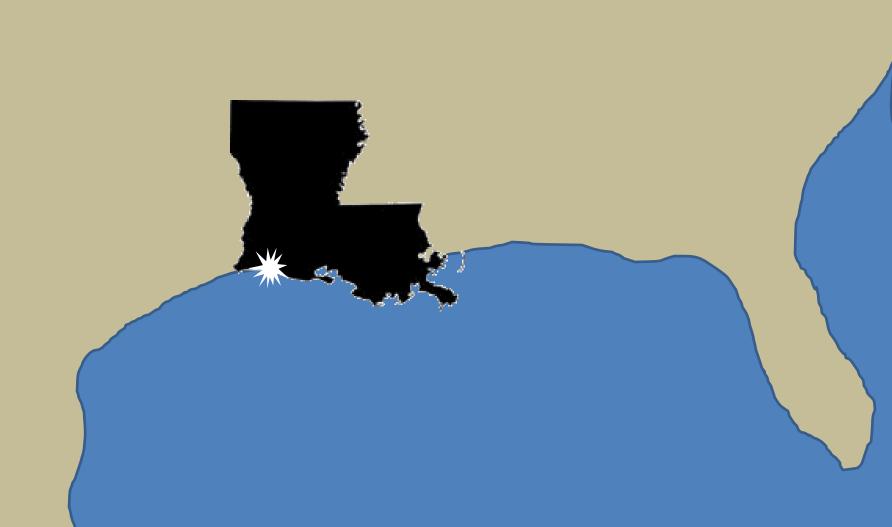
## **LAST ICE AGE**

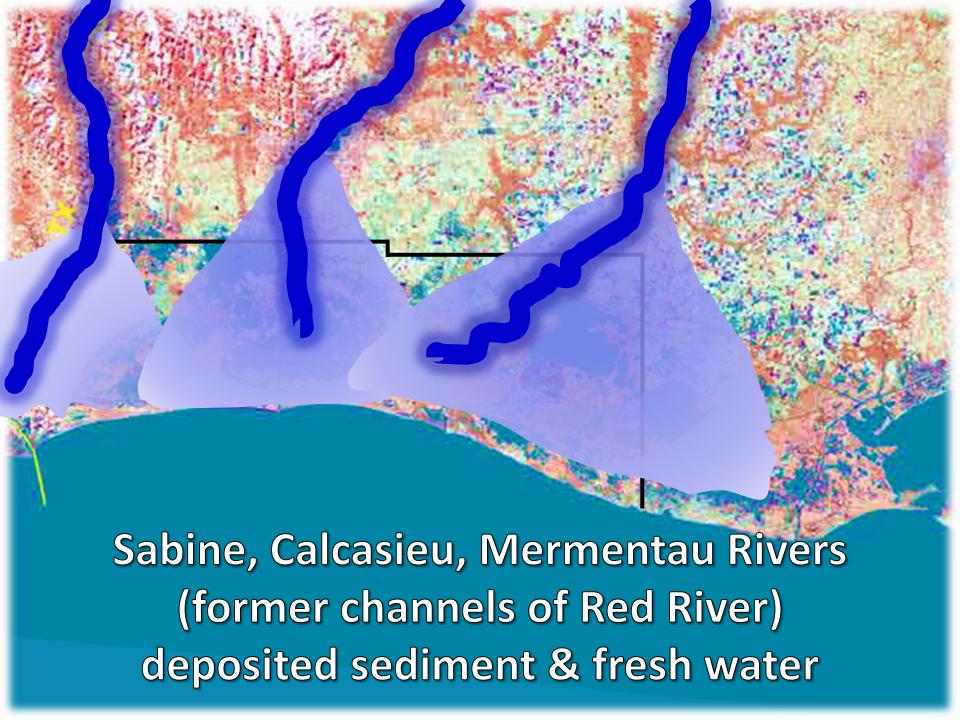
# Cameron was more than 100 miles inland from the coast

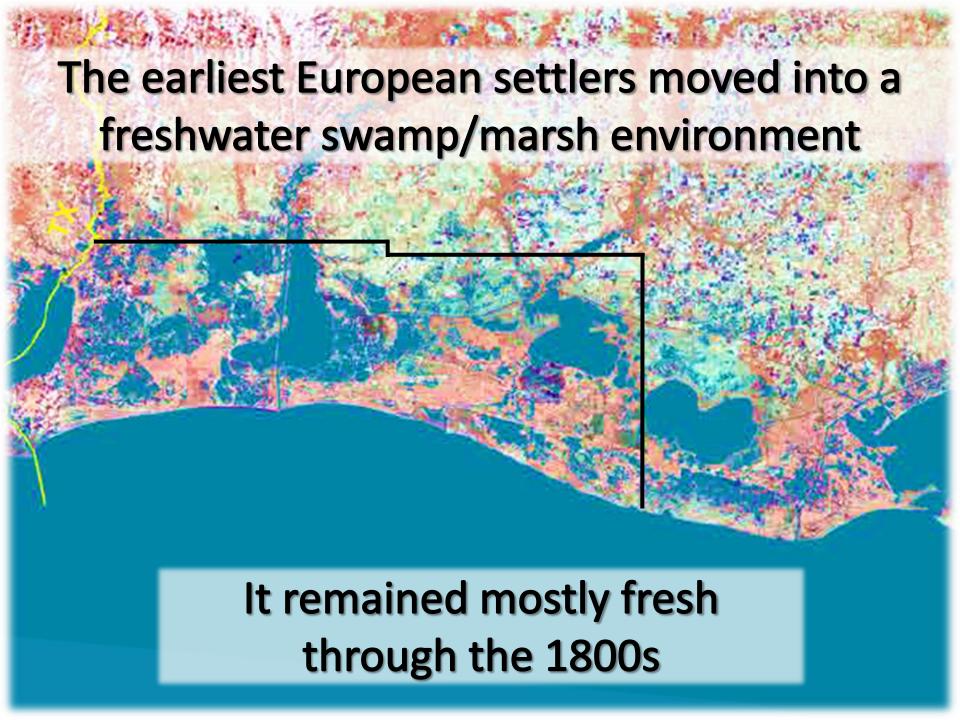


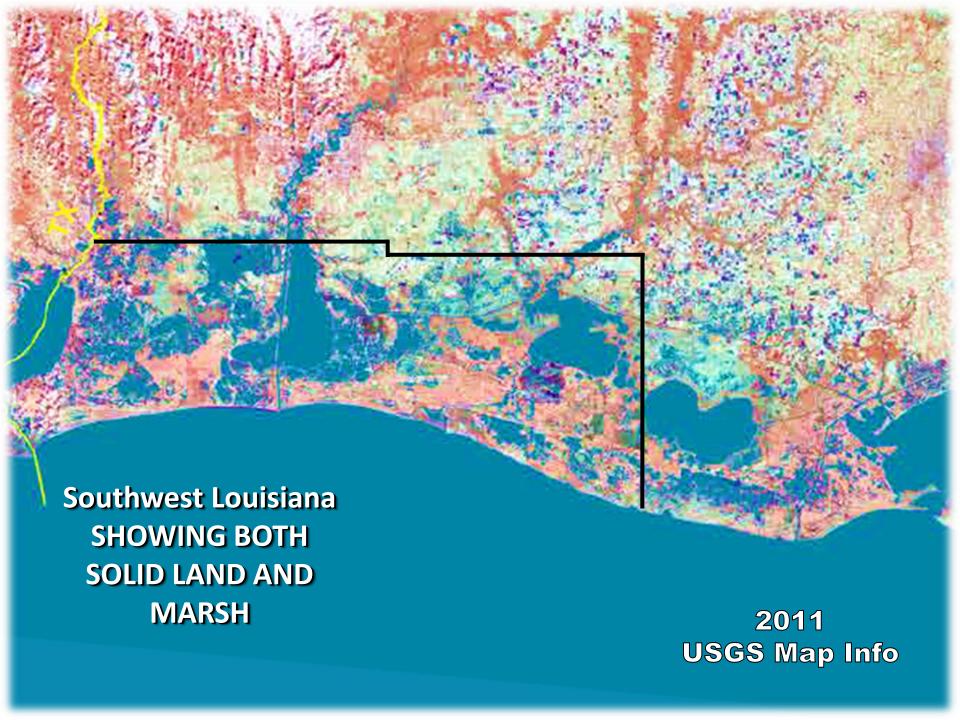
Literally, no salt water in sight

Sea Level was 350' lower

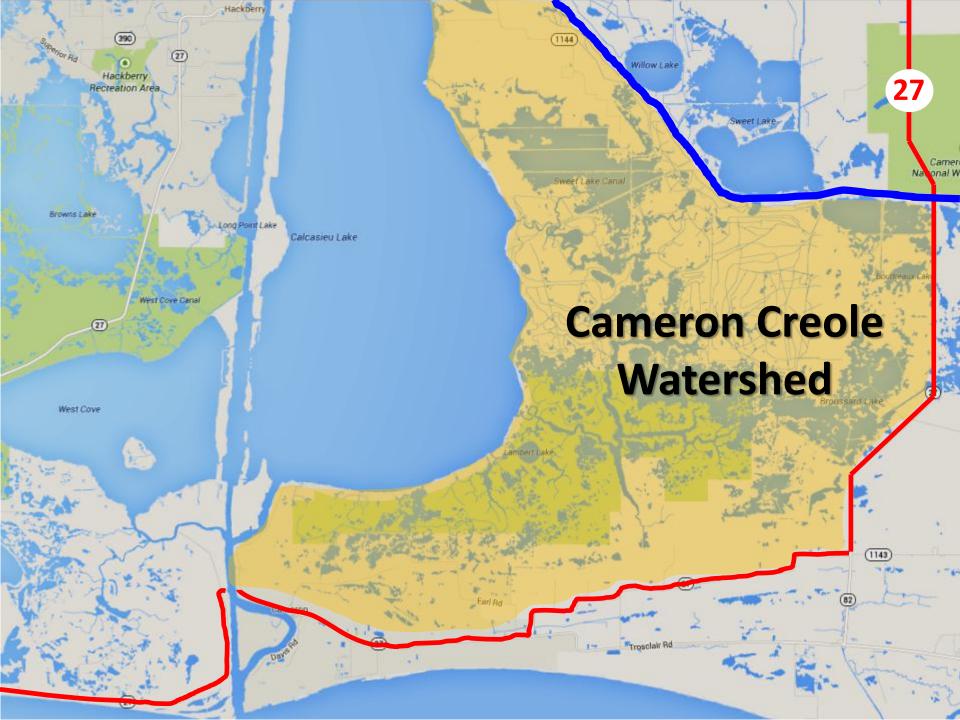


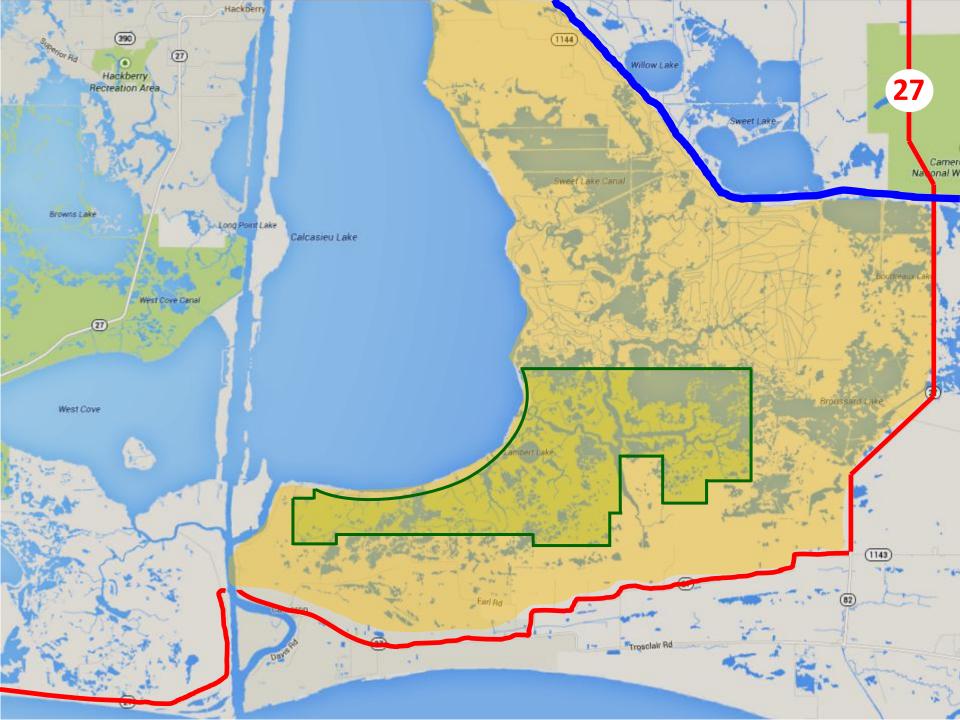


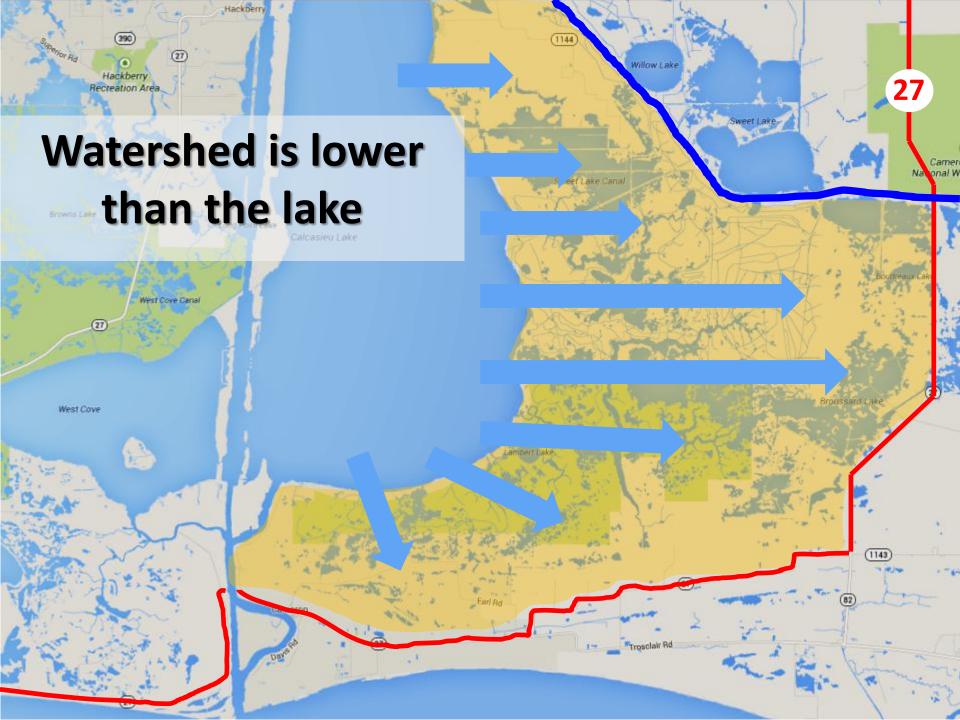


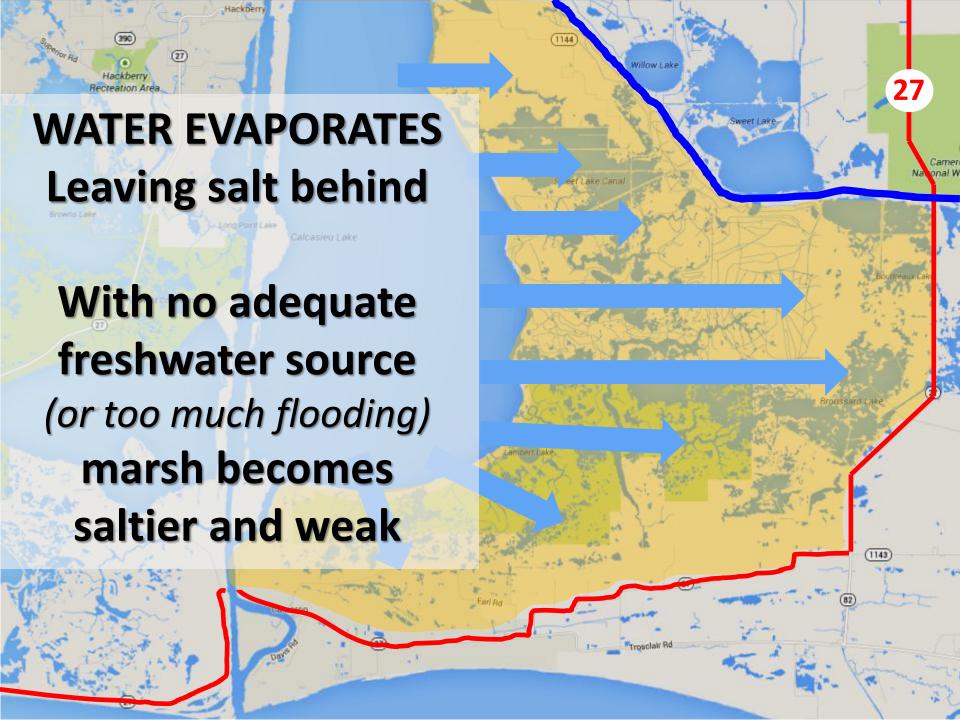




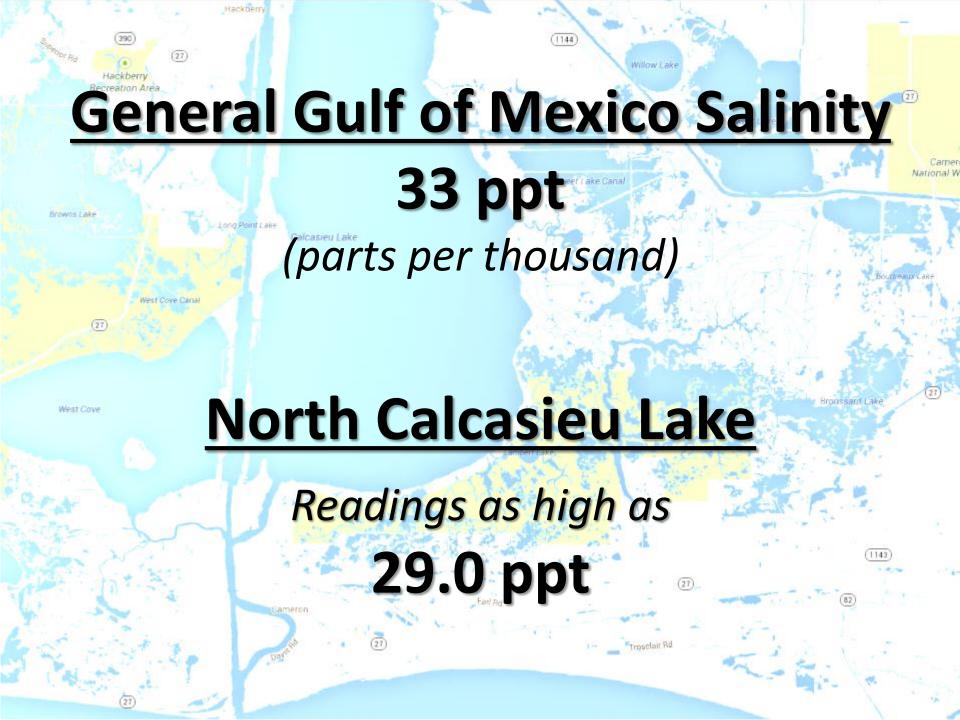


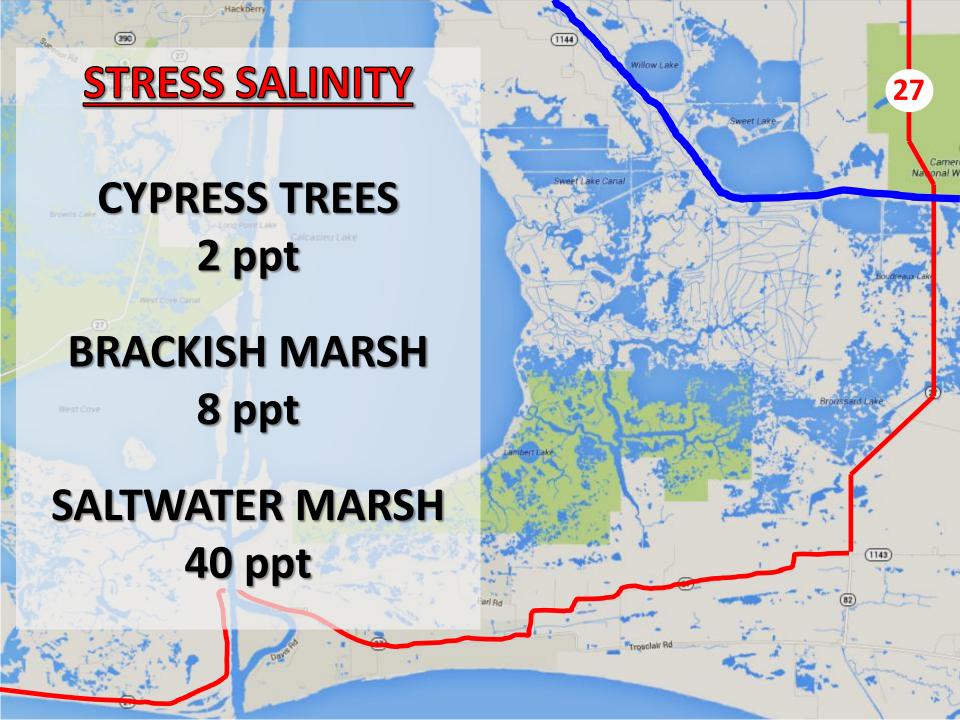


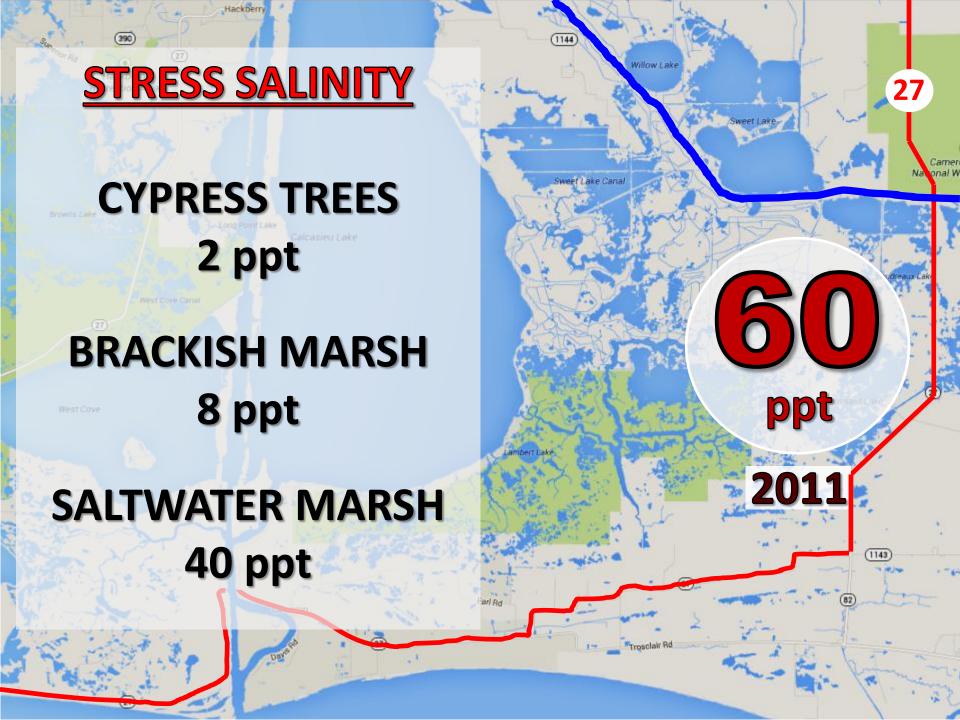


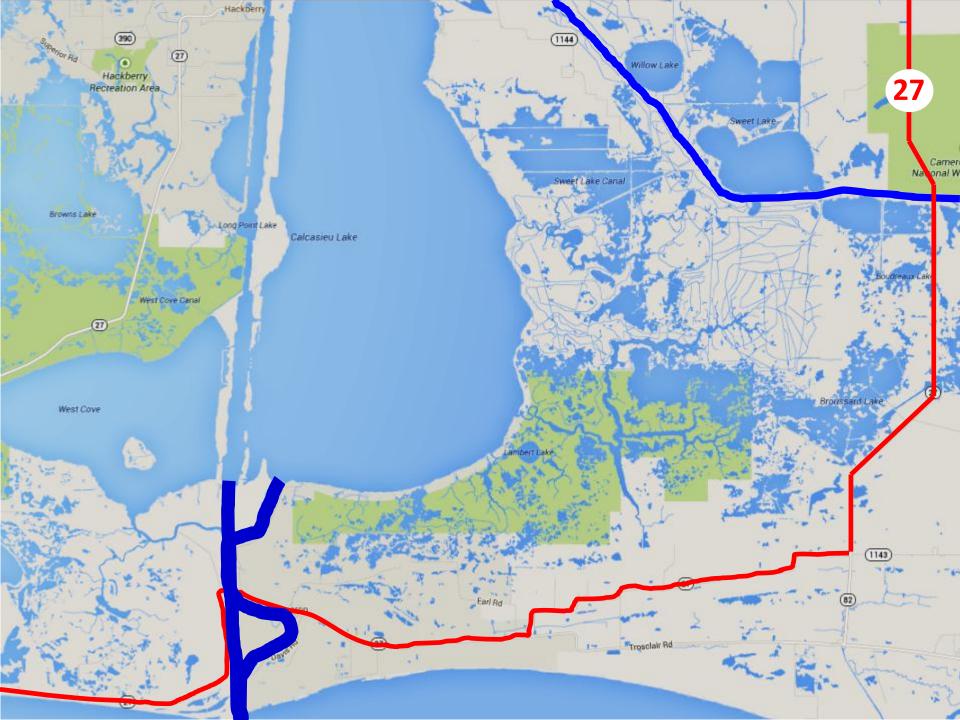






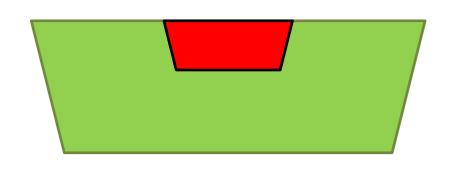






# Ship Channel first created in 1874

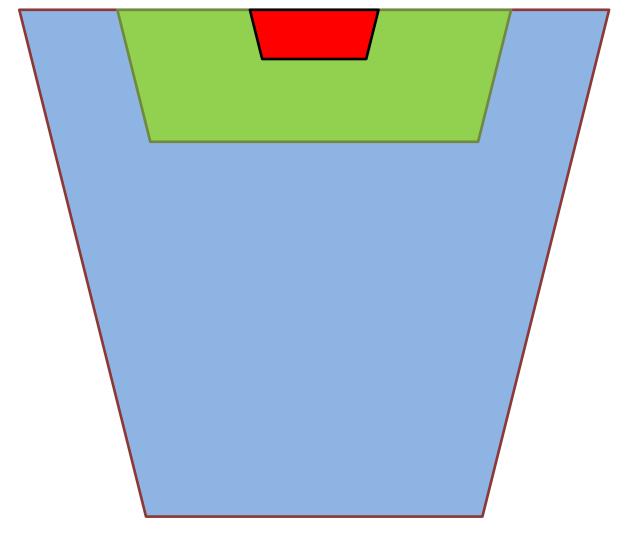
1874 80' wide 5' deep



# 1903 200' wide 13' deep

Until 1910
Calcasieu Lake
was fresh enough
to be used for
rice irrigation

1903 200' wide 13' deep

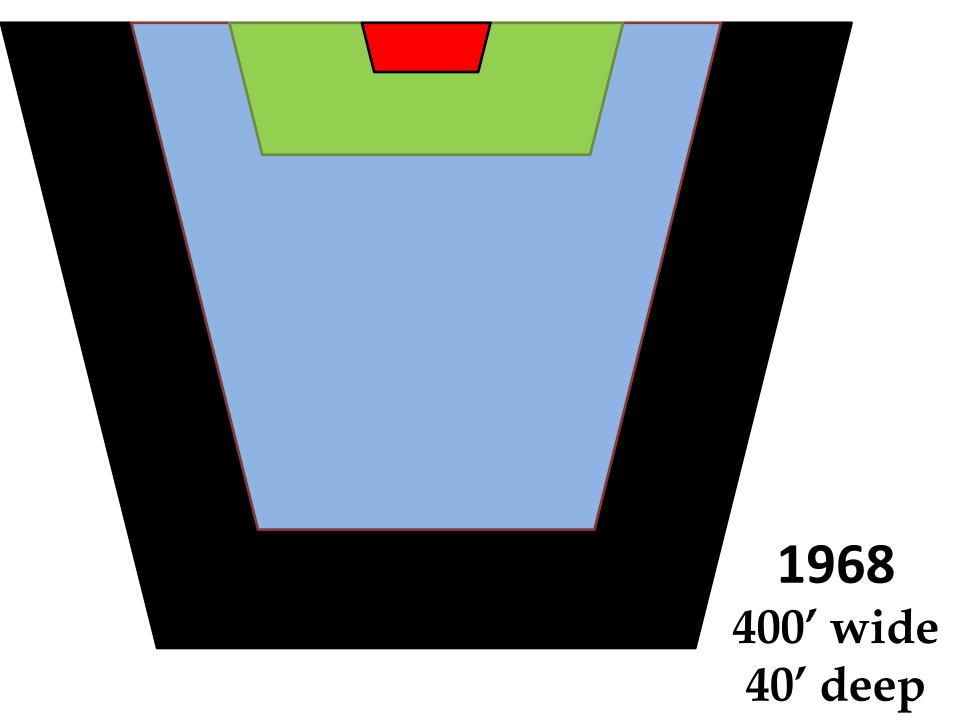


Ship Channel completed from the Gulf to Lake Charles

1941 250' wide 30' deep 1949 Levee first proposed

1952 Geographer warned of area becoming future Lake Pontchartrain

1962 Salt water control structure on the Calcasieu River 2 miles north of Lake Charles



1949 Levee first proposed

1981 Construction of Levee begins

Construction of Weirs begins
Resource Management Plan adopted
Advisory Committee created

1989 Weirs completed controlled operation begins

# By following the MANAGEMENT PLAN the marsh started to come back: ±82 acres GAINED per year through 2004

2005-2010

MANAGEMENT PLAN

was not followed

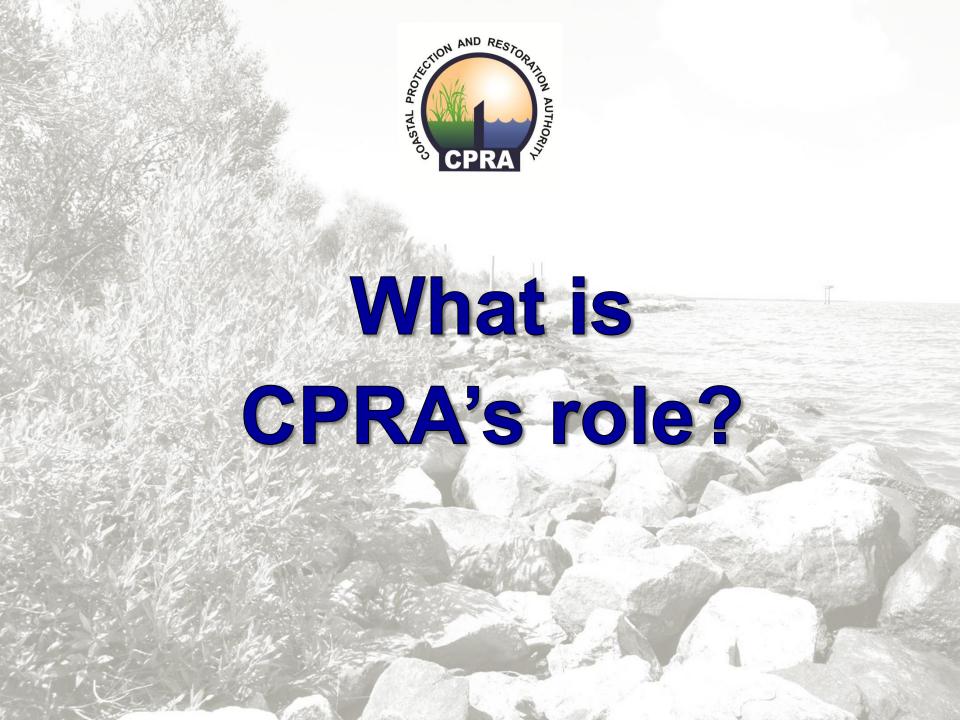
±362 acres LOST per year



# Management Plan takes into account more than just marsh salinity readings

Other factors include:

Water levels in lake and marsh Seasonal migration **Lunar migration** Frontal systems and wind direction Storm systems and tides Water temperatures





- CPRA does not own the marsh
- CPRA does not own the Refuge
- CPRA does not own the levee
- CPRA does not own the weirs
- CPRA didn't create the Management Plan
- CPRA is not on the Committee
- CPRA advises, it does not decide



# **January 2012**

CPRA began assisting local authorities by taking the scientific measurements and advising the committee in charge on the readings and how conditions are trending



## What does CPRA do?

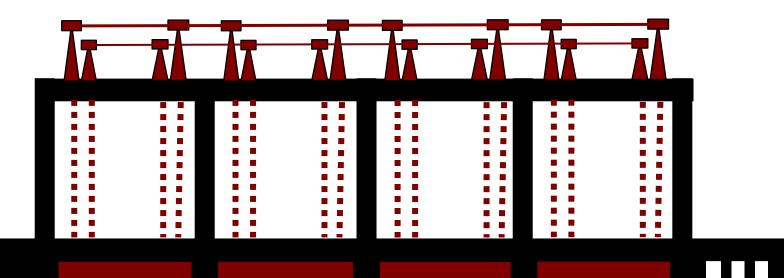
- Help out with maintenance & costs
- Take scientific measurements
- Inform and advise Committee
- Close or open weirs on instructions from the Committee

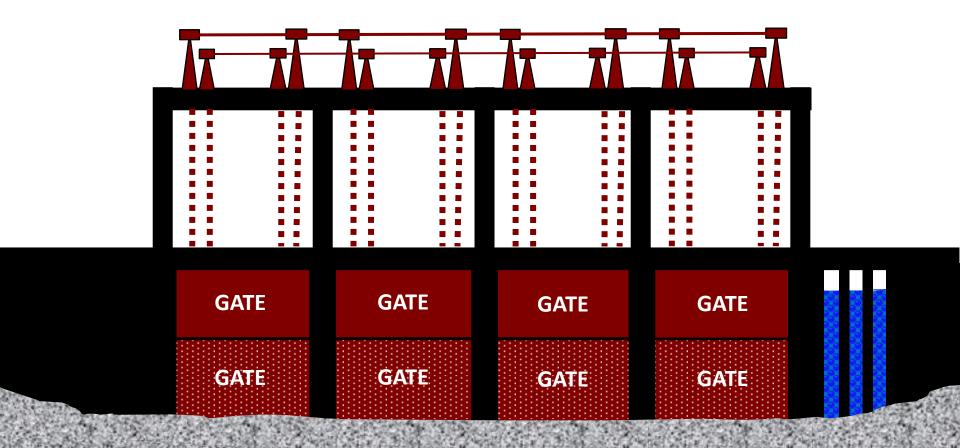
### **CAMERON CREOLE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

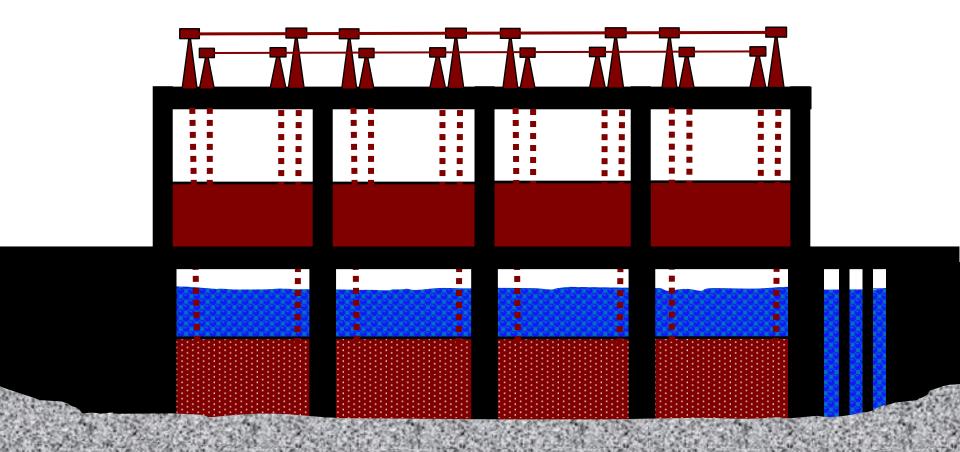
- Cameron Parish Police Jury
- Cameron Parish Gravity Drainage District 3
- Cameron Parish Gravity Drainage District 4
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- NOAA (National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration)
- La. Dept. of Wildlife & Fisheries
- Miami Corporation

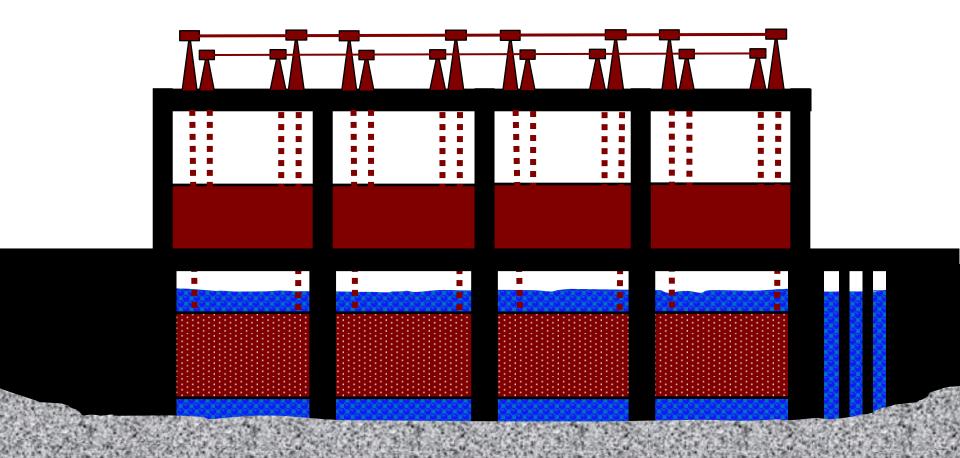


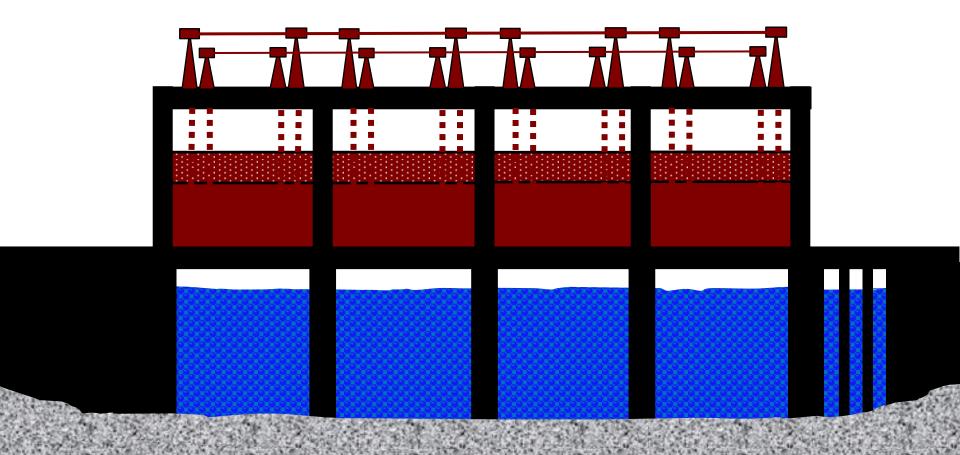






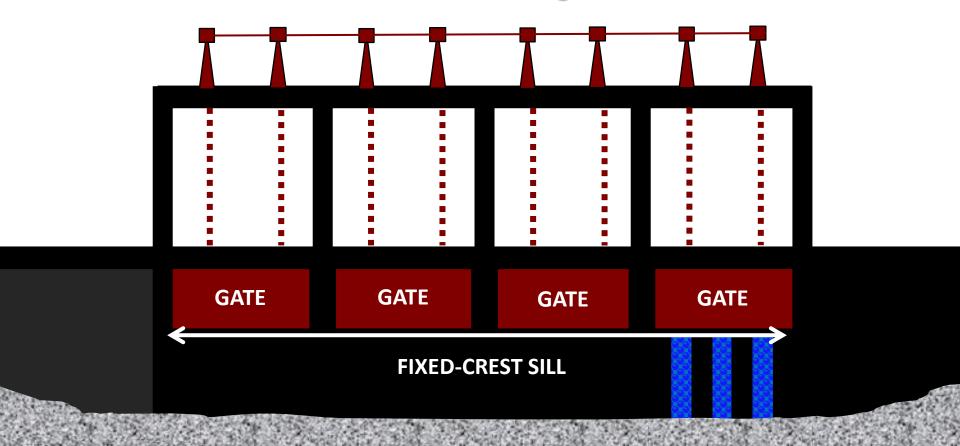




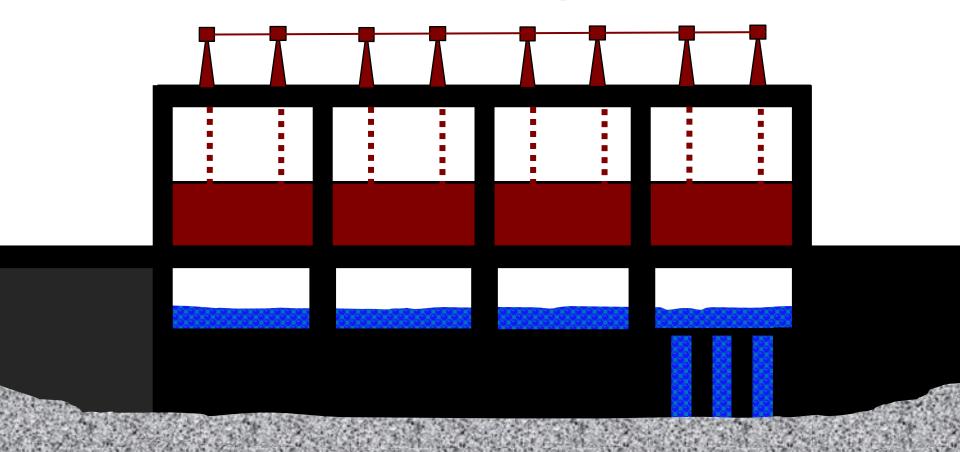




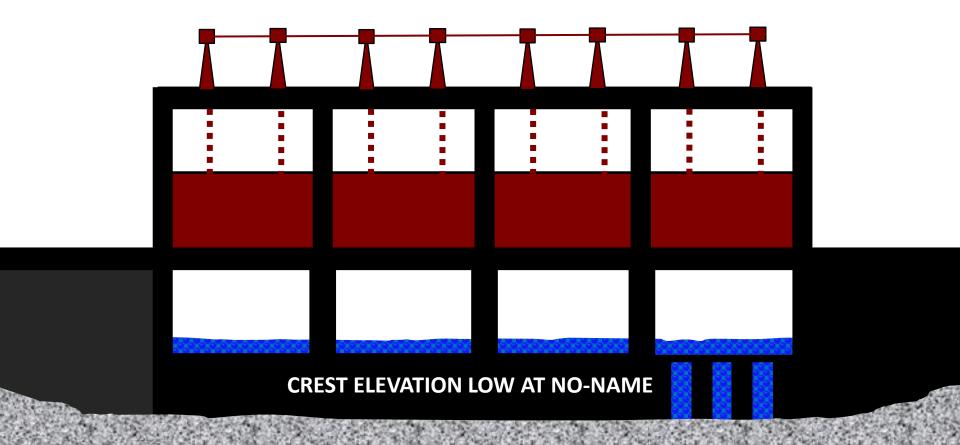
**No-Name & Mangrove** 



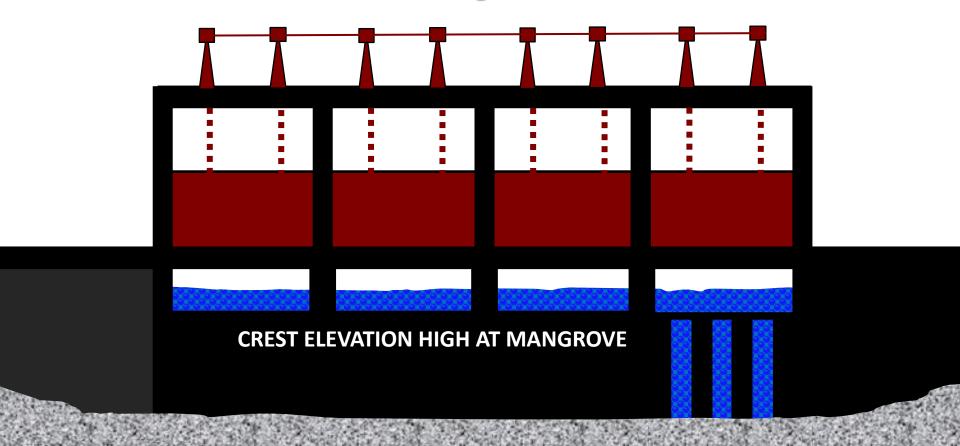
**No-Name & Mangrove** 



**No-Name** 



Mangrove





Salt water flows into the marsh and evaporates

The marsh becomes dangerously saline

Too much water can drown the marsh

The weirs hold salt water out and allow rainwater to freshen the marsh

CPRA helps out with scientific measurements and advises the Committee

The Committee is in control and the Committee makes the decisions



The goal is to have sustainable marsh, shrimp, crabs, fish <u>and</u> the protective buffer the marsh affords